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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

CERTIFIED MAIL NOW

Post offices are offering a new type of service with certified mail. If you mail a letter that contains nothing of value, but want to make sure it is delivered, use the certified service. The letter will go to its destination under a special 15-cent stamp, and the post office will see that you get a return receipt from the receiver. In the past, such letters of no value had to be sent by registered mail at a minimum cost of 30 cents.

MILITARY TRANSPORT

Military Air Transport Service (MATS) was created seven years ago to carry personnel and cargo for all the armed services. MATS made more than 70,000 transoceanic flights in the seven-year period—about one every 51 minutes—and transported more than 3,000,000 persons to all parts of the world.

NEW POLAR AIR ROUTE

Canadian Pacific Airlines is using a route over the North Pole for a new weekly service between Sydney, Australia; Vancouver, British Columbia; and Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Flying distance is reduced 1,000 miles by the polar route.

WORD-THRIFTY CONGRESS

Whatever may be the reason, it appears that congressmen are making fewer long speeches than has been their custom. The *Congressional Record*, which prints deliberations by the lawmakers and other materials that they wish recorded, required 10,014 pages up to June 1 this year. That is 958 fewer than were used in the first five months of 1954.

STILL MORE AUTOMOBILES

American manufacturers turned out 3,721,000 passenger cars between January 1 and June 4—more than were ever produced in any similar 5-month period. The manufacturers hope to sell 6,660,000 cars by the end of this year.

HIGH STEEL OUTPUT

American mills are turning out record quantities of steel this summer. Production in one recent week was 2,334,000 tons, an all-time high.

ABOUT THE SAFETY PIN

American manufacturers have made millions of dollars turning out hundreds of millions of safety pins. But Walter Hunt, who invented the pin in 1849, sold his patent rights for only \$100.

KANSAS OWES NOBODY

The state government of Kansas will be out of debt for the first time in 32 years on July 1. By that date, the final \$250,000 due on World War I bonds for veterans' bonuses will have been paid.



A LONG ROAD AHEAD

FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Court Order Starts New Phase of School Dispute

Some Communities to Comply Now with Anti-Segregation Ruling, While Others Plan Vigorous Resistance

DURING the summer months, schools generally don't occupy a prominent place in the news. This summer, though, is an exception. In many parts of the Southeast, a big problem faces all state and local officials who have anything to do with the public school systems.

The question is this: What steps are to be taken in view of the U. S. Supreme Court's latest ruling on abolition of separate schools for white and Negro pupils?

The complex issue is being handled differently from state to state and from community to community. Public officials in some areas are moving to complete the job of setting up unified school systems. In other regions, there are plans to resist the Court's ruling.

Segregation—or separation—of white and Negro pupils in the public schools has been required by law during recent years in 17 states and the District of Columbia. It has been permitted to some extent in a few other states. A little over a year ago, how-

ever, public school segregation was called unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. The nine justices of the tribunal based their decision on Constitutional requirements that all persons must receive equal treatment in the eyes of the government and the law.

Late last month the Court spoke again on the subject of segregation. This time it gave orders on how its earlier decision is to be carried out. Even with this second ruling, however, the issue is far from settled.

Segregation, in the schools and elsewhere, has long been a subject of heated dispute. It was first taken to the Supreme Court about 60 years ago, in a lawsuit involving railway travel. At that time, the state of Louisiana was accused of violating the Constitution by enforcing a law which required Negroes to ride in separate coaches from whites. The Supreme Court ruled that the separate coaches were permissible, so long as they were of equal quality.

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Burma Is Making Stout Comeback

U Nu, Young Nation's Leader, Will Visit Washington Later This Week

NEXT Wednesday (June 29) Premier U Nu of Burma will arrive in Washington for a three-day visit. He will talk with President Eisenhower and other U. S. officials on a variety of matters. One of the most important subjects under discussion is expected to be ways of lessening tension between the United States and Red China.

American leaders will listen carefully to U Nu's opinions on the latter subject. Though his country sides with neither the western nations nor the communist lands in the cold war, it is generally felt that U Nu takes a more realistic position regarding communism than do leaders of some of the other uncommitted nations of Asia. He has demonstrated that he has a firsthand knowledge of the tactics of communism, and of the methods for dealing with it.

One reason why U Nu is well acquainted with the ways of the Reds is that his country is in the very heart of troubled Southeast Asia, where communist activity has been intense in recent years. About the size of Texas, semi-tropical Burma is, in the north, wedged between India and Red China. Farther south it has common boundaries with Indochina, Thailand and East Pakistan. The countryside of Burma ranges from lush, green rice paddies in the south to wooded hills in the north and west.

Another reason why the Burmese Premier can talk with authority about Red maneuvering is that the communists made a desperate attempt to take over his country—and failed. When Burma became a completely free nation in 1948 (previously it had been tied to Great Britain), an explosive situation existed. Native communists were set on grabbing the machinery of government. Only vigorous action by U Nu and his colleagues kept Burma from becoming a communist state in the first year or two of its existence as an independent nation.

For several years it was touch-and-go in Burma as to whether the Reds would come out on top. At one time—in 1949—the young Burmese government controlled little more than the small area, enclosed by barbed wire, which it occupied near the capital city of Rangoon. Rebel groups held sway over the rest of the country. Most of the free world had resigned itself to hearing that the Burmese government had fallen to the attacking forces.

The Reds were not the only group with which U Nu's fledgling government had to deal. The Karens, a minority people who live largely in the border country near Thailand, de-

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Burma's Record

(Concluded from page 1)

manded independence. The Burmese rulers finally met this troublesome situation by granting the Karens their own state. It is not an independent land, but is one of the states within the Union of Burma.

About 1950 an invading group from China began to cause trouble in northern Burma. It consisted of remnants of Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalist army, driven from southern China by the Reds. Several thousand Nationalists fled across the Burmese border.

The existence of this Nationalist band in Burma created a touchy situation between U Nu's government and the United States. Burmese leaders claimed that the Nationalists were receiving supplies from Formosa. Since the United States was helping the Formosan Nationalists, we were charged with indirectly helping the Burmese rebels.

Burma brought the matter to the attention of the United Nations. As a result of the publicity that followed, action was taken to remedy the situation. Last year the United States cooperated by flying out several thousand Nationalist troops from northern Burma to Formosa. The number of Chinese soldiers remaining in Burma is not now large enough to be troublesome.

But the principal headache for the Burmese government for a long time



RICH, FERTILE SOIL enables Burmese farmers to grow more than enough food for the nation's 19 million people. The best farm lands are the rain-drenched deltas and seacoasts, but there is good soil elsewhere. The big crop is rice, but farmers also plant buckwheat, millet, sesame seed, peanuts, corn, and cotton.

ment into the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the defense group to which the United States belongs. Many Americans cannot understand why U Nu opposes communism so vigorously on one hand, while, on the other, he seems so friendly to the Chinese Reds.

Burmese officials indicate that the answer to this is simple. For some 1,000 miles, they point out, the borders of Red China and Burma adjoin. The two lands come together in a remote, wooded, hill country where it is impossible for Burma to throw up adequate defenses. In such a situation—Burmese leaders say—it is necessary that their little country of 19 million people get along as best it can with communist China, where 570 million people live.

Neutral Policy

Thus, in international affairs, Burma is pursuing a policy of neutralism. A Burmese spokesman has compared the position of his country, bordering Red China, to the position of Sweden, not far from Soviet Russia. Like Sweden, Burma feels that it must not unduly antagonize its big communist neighbor. At the same time, the Burmese are not going so far as to permit the Reds to seize the country from within.

Newspapermen have also compared Burma's position in some ways to that of Yugoslavia, another land which has proclaimed it is following a neutral path. These two countries have had cordial relations of late. Shortly before he came to the United States, U Nu visited Yugoslavia where he was given a warm welcome. His visit followed one which Tito, Yugoslavia's leader, made earlier to Burma.

Though U Nu is not in the western camp, his firsthand knowledge of communist tactics and the nearness of his country to Red China will add emphasis to what he has to say this week about lessening tension in the cold war. Also lending weight to his words will be the knowledge that he has set up a strong, honest, and democratic government in his own land.

In Burma, the ruling party is the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League. It has a huge majority, and is running the government on socialist lines. The government intends to run all public utilities and eventually to have full control of the country's natural re-

While Burma will continue to be mainly a farming country, she is making first steps toward industrialization. Plans are now being carried out for construction of a steel-rolling mill near Rangoon. Other industries include silk weaving and oil refining.

Mineral wealth may be the basis of further industrialization. Among minerals which exist in some quantity are lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, nickel, silver, and gold. In the northern hills are deposits of amber and jade, from which ornaments and jewelry are made.

Sales Products

Teak—a strong, hard wood used in shipbuilding—is another important Burmese product. Next to rice, it is the country's most important sales product. Burma's principal trading partners are India, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

If Burma is to make further progress, the country may need money from other lands to finance the desired projects. At present, it is carrying out its program almost entirely on its own. At the time when the United States and Burma were having friction over the Chinese Nationalists, U Nu's government rejected U. S. aid, which—on a modest scale—it had been receiving.

Now that the Chinese Nationalists are no longer a problem in Burma, there is reason to believe that Burma would welcome U. S. economic aid once more. However, the United States does not intend to urge it on Burma. Like the other newly independent lands of Asia, Burma is highly sensitive to any appearance of being under economic pressure from the western nations. The possible resumption of U. S. assistance is, though, one of the subjects which may come up for discussion during U Nu's visit.

Whether the United States would grant aid—if it were requested—remains to be seen. Some Americans are annoyed at Burma's stubborn insistence on remaining neutral and feel that the Burmese do not merit our help. Others point out the effective action which Burma has taken against communists within its borders, and say that a strong, though neutral, Burma is better than a weak Burma which might be seized by the Reds. If the matter of extending aid to Burma once more comes up when U Nu visits Washington, it is one which will have to be decided by the administration and Congress.



BURMA HAS borders with China, Laos, Thailand, India, and Pakistan. Much of the country is hilly and heavily forested, but there are rich valleys between the mountain ranges in the north and west.

was the communists. The turning point came when a hastily formed Burmese army stopped the attacking Reds a few miles from Rangoon. From that moment, the communists were on the defensive.

The division of the Reds into two competing groups hastened their downfall, and gradually U Nu's government won control of virtually the whole country. Today the Burmese Reds, outlawed as a political party, are a weak and divided lot, offering little threat to the government.

Americans applaud the stand that Burma has taken against its native Reds. At the same time, some U. S. citizens are puzzled by the fact that U Nu's government was the first non-communist country to recognize Red China. Moreover, Burma has steadily contended that Mao's government be admitted to the United Nations. U Nu has also refused to bring his govern-

sources. The nationalization program has been delayed by the troubles which confronted the government during the first years of independence, but now it is being pushed.

Burma is better off than most other nations in Asia. Before World War II, she was the largest exporter of rice in the world. Most rice acreage is in the delta of the Irrawaddy River—sometimes called the "Mississippi of Burma." During World War II, when Burma was occupied by the Japanese and later suffered considerable destruction as Allied troops invaded the country, rice production dropped. It is now on the upswing once more.

Today one of Burma's most pressing problems is to find a market for its rice. As production has gone upward in many other lands, the price of rice has sagged. Unless the government can find markets for its crop, it will lack money to finance a big development program.

This program is badly needed, for Burma, like most other of the infant nations of Asia, is far behind the western world. She is now undertaking a program of land reforms whereby big estates, usually owned by absentee landlords, are broken up into small farms. The owners are being paid by the government for their land. Officials think that the land redistribution will be complete in another three years or so.



BURMESE children have better opportunities to get an education than do the youngsters in many other Oriental lands. Most Burmese villages have Buddhist schools where yellow-robed monks teach the boys and girls to read and write. The nation also has good universities at Rangoon and Mandalay.



PREMIER U NU
Burmese leader here for visit

NEWSMAKER

BURMA's Premier U Nu, who is scheduled to visit the United States this week, hopes to keep his country neutral in the global struggle between democracy and communism (see page 1).

Premier Nu has directed his country's affairs most of the time since Burma gained its independence from Britain early in 1948. He has devoted himself to the difficult task of (1) uniting his divided people into a strong nation; (2) fighting poverty and disease; and (3) staying out of foreign alliances and conflicts.

U Nu, his biographers say, was "reckless and mischievous" in his early youth. By the time he was about 20 years of age, however, he became a devout Buddhist.

Later, as a student at Rangoon University, U Nu joined a youth movement which demanded Burma's freedom from British rule. At one time, he was jailed for leading anti-British demonstrations. While in jail, and in succeeding years, he became interested in the ideas of socialism and communism.

During World War II, U Nu became an official in a Burmese puppet government set up by the Japanese when they overran Burma in the early 1940's. Because he opposed many Japanese policies, U Nu resigned from his post and formed an underground resistance group which worked for the liberation of Burma. After the war, when Britain agreed to grant independence to Burma, he was chosen as head of the new government.

The 48-year-old Burmese Premier usually appears in public dressed in a style typical of his country. He wears *longyi*, a saronglike skirt of checkered pattern; a collarless shirt with gold buttons down the front; a turbanlike cloth wrapped around his head.

U Nu, like many of his countrymen, is not a worrier. As a staunch Buddhist, he feels that the big problems of today are little more than passing and unimportant incidents in the long-range existence of mankind. His favorite answer, when asked about the outcome of troublesome issues of the day, is: "The sky will not drop..."

Nevertheless, the Premier does worry about the communist threat within Burma and is making efforts to crush the Reds' power. On the other hand, he seems unconcerned about the menace of mighty Red China across the Burmese frontier.

A writer who has plays, novels, and poems to his credit, U Nu has also translated some American books into Burmese.

Historical Backgrounds -- Patent Office

A YOUNG clerk quit his job in the United States Patent Office 130 years ago. Thirty thousand patents had been issued at that time, in 1825, and the clerk felt just about everything had been invented. He believed the Patent Office would be closed for lack of business. So, being ambitious, he set out to look for another career with a "more promising future."

The clerk, of course, was wrong about inventions. Cyrus McCormick's reaper, Elias Howe's sewing machine, Alexander Bell's telephone, Thomas Edison's phonograph, motion picture machines, automobile engines, the airplane, radio, and now television are but a few of the many inventions since 1825. Patents for these discoveries and for improvements on them number in the millions.

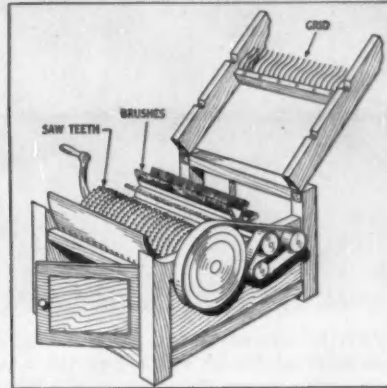
Whether the clerk who quit found a new and successful career is unknown. But the Patent Office has been going steadily on with its ever-expanding job. Patent Number 2,709,807 was issued just last month, on May 31. It was for a radio-navigation system.

The Patent Office started work 165 years ago on April 10, 1790. Only three patents were granted that first year, as compared with 30,000 or more that may be issued in 1955. Records of the first three patents have been lost, but it is known that Number 1 went to a Vermont man for his method of "making pot and pearl ashes," or potash.

The first patent probably was signed by George Washington, as President,

and by Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State—for it was customary in our early history for patents to bear the signature of these high officials. Patent Number 4 is the first for which the office has records today. Granted January 29, 1791, it went to a Francis Bailey for an improvement on methods of making printing type.

The purpose of a patent is to protect an inventor. The patent holder has



THE PATENT OFFICE has been at work for 165 years. Among the famous inventions listed in its records is Eli Whitney's cotton gin.

the exclusive right to make and sell his invention for 17 years, and no one can copy his device during that period.

The patent owner loses his rights at the end of 17 years. From then on, anyone may make a product without having to make any payment to the inventor. A patent may be extended

by Congress but this is rarely done.

Patent applications once came largely from individuals. A man worked out an idea in a shed or basement of his home, and then got it patented. Edison started out in this way. Abraham Lincoln got a patent in this manner, too—Number 6469, granted in 1849 for a device with which to get a boat off a sand bar.

Many individuals still work alone on inventions. But, in this era of big industry, more and more of the patents are issued to corporations. With large technical laboratories to develop a product and the money required to market it, the corporations hold an advantage in the search for new ideas.

Getting a patent is a lengthy process now. First, the inventor (or his lawyer) goes to the Patent Office's huge "search room." There he looks over the files of patents of the past. Usually the inventor finds that his idea is an old one—so he has to give up hopes of a patent and dreams of riches right there.

If, however, the idea seems to be really original, the inventor asks for a patent. He must present complete technical data on his contrivance and pay an application fee. The Patent Office gives him a serial number and its experts go over the request, comparing the plans with those of previous patents. Right now there are over 200,000 applications pending, some of them dating back two years. The inventor must wait his turn. If the experts decide his idea is a new one, he gets his patent.

Government Departments -- Post Office

This is the fifth in a series of special features on important government offices and the men and women who run them. This week's article deals with the Post Office Department and the Postmaster General.

A RTHUR Summerfield has a knack for getting along well with people. It is this characteristic that has helped him work his way up from a production-line worker in a factory to a prominent business and political leader.

Born 56 years ago in Pinconning, Michigan, he quit school at the age of 13 to work in an industrial plant. Later, he moved to Flint, Michigan, where he took a job in an automobile factory.

Summerfield carefully saved all he could out of his small earnings and invested his money in an oil business. He soon became a prosperous dealer in petroleum products. In time, he had a hand in directing real estate and insurance enterprises, and he established one of the nation's largest Chevrolet sales agencies. During World War II, he won praise from the Army for his help in recruiting trained mechanics for the armed forces.

Summerfield became active in politics during the 1940 Presidential campaign. That year, he worked day and night in an effort to get Michigan's voters to support the 1940 GOP Presidential candidate, the late Wendell Willkie. Though Willkie won Michigan, he lost the election.

When GOP leaders met to pick their party's standard-bearer in 1952, the Michigan businessman helped General Dwight Eisenhower win the Republican nomination. Summerfield then aided Eisenhower in the candidate's successful run for the White House in the November elections.

The Postmaster General has never been too busy for fun and for service in civic groups. Like his chief in the White House, Summerfield is a golf fan. The Michigan Republican leader has also been a prominent member of a large number of civic and social groups in his home state.

As Postmaster General, Summerfield heads an agency which is sometimes called the government's biggest business enterprise. He directs the affairs

of 39,500 post offices and some 506,000 workers scattered over the nation.

The head of the nation's postal system when our Constitution was adopted in 1789, by comparison, supervised the work of 75 post offices and had only a few hundred employees under him. The government agency became a regular executive department in 1862.

One of Summerfield's top-flight helpers, who heads the Bureau of Post Office Operations, is in charge of managing the post offices across the country. This official also supervises delivery services and the activities of the department's many field workers.

Another Assistant Postmaster General is in charge of transportation. He sees to it that letters, parcel post, and other mail gets to its destination within the country and overseas.

The Bureau of Finance handles the Post Office Department's money activities. It supervises the big agency's income and expenditures. It also keeps post offices supplied with postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and the like. Finally, this office helps Uncle Sam sell Savings Bonds and Stamps.

Other agencies of the Post Office Department see that the mails aren't used for illegal purposes, keep post office buildings and mailing equipment in shape, and run the Postal Savings System—a plan whereby individuals can get interest payments from money deposited with post offices. It takes only one dollar to open such an account.



ARTHUR SUMMERFIELD
Postmaster General of the U. S.

The Story of the Week

Big Four

Preparations are now being made in four world capitals for what may be the most important international meeting since World War II. Washington, D.C., London, Paris, and Moscow are setting the stage for a Big Four meeting scheduled to begin July 18 in Geneva, Switzerland. Not long ago, Russia agreed to the time and place suggested by the western nations for a Big Four parley.

At the Geneva meeting, President Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Anthony Eden, French Premier Edgar Faure, and Russian Premier Nikolai Bulganin are expected to discuss global problems. (For more information on the forthcoming Big Four meeting, see the May 30th issue of this paper.)

Atoms for Peace

In December 1953, President Eisenhower called on the world's nations to pool their knowledge of how to use the atom for the betterment of mankind. Under his proposal, all countries would draw on this pool of information when harnessing the atom for peacetime purposes.

We and our allies hoped the President's plan would help end the nuclear weapons race between us and the Reds and lead to greater peacetime development of the atom. Our hopes were shattered when Russia turned its back on the proposals. However, the United States and other democratic countries decided to go ahead with the President's atomic plan even though Russia refused to cooperate.

Now, President Eisenhower wants to expand the program for sharing atomic information with our overseas friends. He is asking Congress to approve suggestions under which Uncle Sam would (1) offer research atomic reactors to free nations at a special rate; and (2) train technicians of friendly countries in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Under the White House plan, Uncle Sam would pay half the cost of an atomic furnace, and the receiving country would pay the other half. We would also agree to provide the nuclear



STUDIES are never dull for the foreign and American students who live in the International House at Jacksonville State College in Alabama. Students spend an hour a day teaching their own language to classmates. Shown here are young people from Venezuela, Spain, Norway, the United States, Belgium, and Morocco.

fuel needed to power the atomic devices.

The atom, as we know, is already being harnessed to produce electricity. It is also going to work in factories to step up industrial production, in medicine to fight disease, and in farming to improve crops.

Business Boom

"Business couldn't be better." These words can be heard in many communities across the nation. The building industry and auto plants are booming with activity. Many industries are expanding their production at a record rate.

Most business and government leaders predict that the nation will have higher total earnings in 1955 than ever before in our history. The pay of factory workers, which now averages \$76 a week, is at a record high. About 1 out of every 3 American families is earning between \$4,000 and \$7,500 a year.

Nearly 63 million Americans have jobs, and fewer than 2½ million are unemployed. A number of these are jobless because they can't find the kind of work they want, though other jobs are available to them.

Despite the good times for many Americans, there are a few weak spots in our economy. Many workers in coal-producing areas are unemployed. Also, textile workers in New England face threats of wage cuts at a time when the pay of most other workers is increasing. Textile mill operators say they must reduce costs or go out of business.

Costly Strikes

Britain will long feel the effects of the prolonged railway and shipping strikes. The labor walkouts, which began late last month, paralyzed a number of British industries. Because raw materials and finished goods couldn't be moved to and from industrial plants, many factories had to shut down. Hence, the nation's exports of manufactured goods—its chief source of income—almost came to a standstill.

Also, Britain's coal stockpiles, which

are usually built up in the summer to carry the nation through the winter months, dwindled rapidly because of the rail tie-up. Prime Minister Anthony Eden warned the nation that the prolonged strikes might lead to a severe coal shortage this winter.

The British strikes involved labor demands for higher wages and also rivalry between two different unions. Both the Conservative and the Labor Parties called the strikes "unwarranted and irresponsible." Many of Britain's leading union officials also opposed the walkouts.

City of Bonn

Bonn, West Germany's capital, is in the midst of a building boom. A new office to house the government's press, radio, and other information programs is nearly complete. New offices are being added to other government buildings to house foreign affairs and defense officials.

West Germany's government needs more office space now because the country is no longer under the supervision of the western Allies. Her independence became effective last month. A foreign affairs office, headed by Heinrich von Brentano, and a defense agency, directed by Theodor Blank, have been added to the government.

Bonn became West Germany's capital after the country was split in two by the Iron Curtain following the German defeat in World War II. Because the old German capital, Berlin, lies deep within communist-controlled East Germany, a new site for a capital had to be found.

The choice of Bonn as the seat for the rebirth of democracy in Germany was a natural one. It was in Bonn that the Germans once drove Adolf Hitler, who later became Germany's dictator, out of the city. The Bonn people were proud of their city's reputation for democratic ways, and wanted no part of Hitler's rantings.

Bonn's history goes back more than 2,000 years to the time when Roman legions built a camp there. Several hundred years later a nobleman of Cologne built a castle from the stones of the old camp. The town grew up

around this castle.

During World War II, the fighting destroyed more than half of Bonn. Today, however, it is a growing city and its people are working to make it a worthy capital of a new, freedom-loving Germany. There are now more than 130,000 people in Bonn.

Should We Help Tito?

Congress is divided on whether or not we should send additional aid to Yugoslavia. President Eisenhower has asked the lawmakers to provide about 40 million dollars in economic assistance and an undisclosed amount of money for military aid to Yugoslavia in the coming year.

Since Yugoslavia's communist ruler, Marshal Tito, broke with Moscow in 1948, we have granted his country a total of approximately one billion dollars in economic and military assistance. Britain and France have also been supplying food and arms to Yugoslavia.

Those lawmakers who feel we shouldn't send any more aid to Yugoslavia argue: "Events within the past few months show that Tito is getting more and more chummy with Moscow. After top Russian officials visited Yugoslavia not long ago, Tito declared that he agrees with many of Russia's foreign policy proposals."

"In case of another world conflict, it might well be that the arms we are giving to Yugoslavia would be turned against us and our allies. Unless Tito agrees to cooperate wholeheartedly with the western powers, we should cut off further aid immediately."

The other side contends: "If we don't continue to help Tito, he will have no other place to go for assistance but to Moscow. Hence, our action would undoubtedly drive him back into Russia's camp. Though Tito agrees with some Soviet policies, he appears to be determined to act independently of Moscow. His successful defiance of Russian authority might encourage other satellites to break away from Soviet control."

"Our aid to Tito has already paid dividends. Yugoslavia's defense pact with Greece and Turkey—aimed principally at the Soviet Union—has gone



EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD Bob Green of Glendora, California, is a victim of muscular dystrophy, but he manages to get around independently in this three-wheeled electric sports car which he designed himself. The 500-pound auto is powered by four batteries.



THE UNITED STATES isn't the only country with school safety patrols. In Italy, too, youngsters regulate traffic as their schoolmates cross busy streets in Rome. Like American youngsters, the Italian school children wear white bands to identify them as junior traffic police.

far toward creating a stable situation in southeastern Europe. Greece and Turkey are allies of ours. So long as Yugoslavia agrees to help them, she is indirectly helping us, too."

Moscow Woos Germans

According to German legend, the Lorelei, a high rock beside the Rhine River, is inhabited by a beautiful but wicked siren who, with sweet singing, lures mariners to destruction on the sharp rocks. Some Germans feel that Moscow's latest call for more friendly relations with West Germany may be, like the call of the Lorelei, an invitation to trouble.

The Reds have asked West German



A BEAUTIFUL Finnish actress named Taina Elg appears with a variety of unusual Finnish crystal glass at the Los Angeles Home Show

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to visit Moscow to talk things over. They want to talk to the German leader about trade and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Russia and West Germany. The Soviet Union also hinted that a way might be found to reunite communist-controlled East Germany with democratic West Germany.

Many western observers believe that Russia wants a meeting with Adenauer to offer a unified Germany in exchange for a West German pledge that she will quit her defense alliance with other free nations. With this move, Moscow might try to block one of our major aims—to rearm West Germany as a partner in the free world's defense setup.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Adenauer, who returned home from a visit with President Eisenhower a short time ago, says he will not make any agreements with Moscow which are contrary to western policies. Nevertheless, German officials are making plans for a meeting with the Russians after the Big Four talks of American, British, French and Soviet leaders, scheduled for July 18, come to a close.

Answer to Violence?

About two years ago, Britain set up a special group to study conditions in its troubled African colonies of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Called the Royal Commission on Land and Population, the group reported its findings earlier this month.

Britain's holdings in eastern Africa have been plagued by unrest in recent years. A high percentage of the people living in the three colonies are Ne-

groes. However, the scattered whites in the area own 9 out of every 10 acres of available good land. Under present laws, Negroes aren't permitted to buy land held by the whites.

The British study group declared that the land problem is the chief cause of unrest in eastern Africa. The commission suggested a change in laws to permit anyone, regardless of color, to acquire land.

Of the three colonies, Kenya has been the scene of the greatest violence. A secret organization—the Mau Mau—has pledged itself to drive the white settlers from the colony. The secret group has already killed a number of whites, as well as native tribesmen opposed to Mau Mau methods.

Kenya, located on the eastern coast of Africa and south of Ethiopia, is a little larger than Arizona and Nevada combined. Most of its nearly 6 million people are Negroes. There are about 40,000 whites in the colony. Sisal (used in making twine and rope), coffee, tea, sugar cane, hides, and skins are the chief products. Some minerals, including gold and silver, are also found in Kenya.

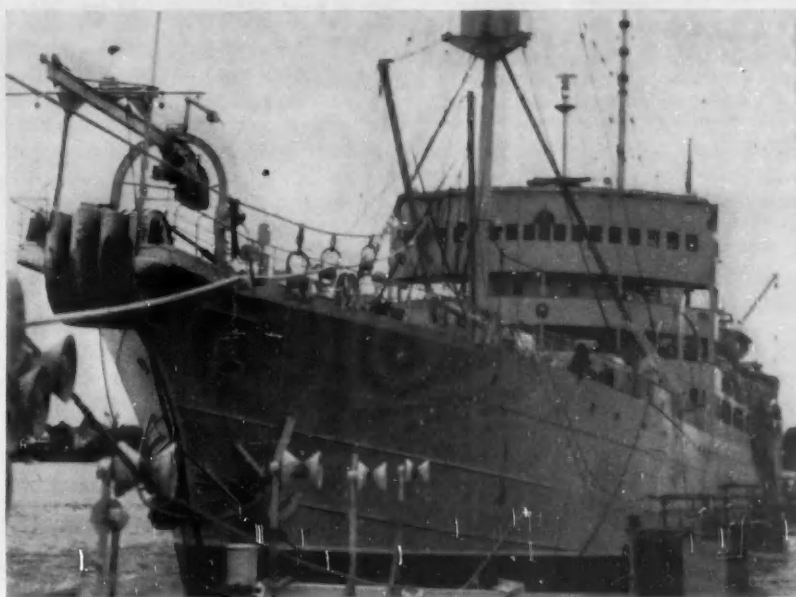
Uganda, west of Kenya, is a little smaller than Wyoming. There are only a few thousand whites among its 5 million people. Cotton, sisal, coffee, and ivory are among its most important products.

Tanganyika, south of Uganda, is about the size of Arizona, Wyoming, and California combined. There are nearly 8 million people, mostly Negroes, in the colony. Many of them grow sisal, cotton, and coffee for a livelihood. Diamonds, gold, and lead are the chief minerals.

Trouble in Singapore

Singapore, a British colony on the southern tip of Malaya, is having trouble with communist agents within its borders. During the past few weeks, the Reds have been stirring up demonstrations against British rule and fomenting labor strikes on the colony's busy docks.

Singapore, named after a word meaning City of the Lion, is separated from the tip of British-supervised



THE MONARCH—the largest cable-laying ship afloat—is now flying the American flag. Earlier this month, the cable ship began the gigantic task of laying the world's first transoceanic telephone cable across the Atlantic. When completed, the cable will carry 36 telephone conversations simultaneously. The heavy cable will stretch from Newfoundland to Scotland—a distance of 1,950 nautical miles.

Malaya by a mile of water. A narrow bridge connects the two. The tiny colony is made up of the city of Singapore and Christmas Island.

Singapore is a busy island port which ships Malayan rubber, tin, and other products to all parts of the globe. In fact, it is one of the busiest trading centers in Asia.

About three times the size of the District of Columbia, Singapore has nearly a million inhabitants. Some 7 out of every 10 residents trace their ancestry to China. A number of the Chinese are Reds or communist sympathizers, though many others are loyal British subjects. Most other people of Singapore are native Malaysians.

Argentine Unrest

As we go to press, political conditions in Argentina remain extremely uncertain. Juan Peron still holds the presidency, which he gained in 1946, but many observers feel that his power in the Argentine government has been

reduced. According to some reports, he shares authority with two other members of a three-man committee.

Peron is in trouble with the Catholic Church, to which at least 90 per cent of the Argentine people belong. He has taken a number of steps against the church in recent months, apparently through fear that Catholic leaders might eventually provide the core of a movement in opposition to his dictatorial regime. So about two weeks ago he was excommunicated—cut off from the church—by Pope Pius XII.

At about the same time, dissatisfied units of the Argentine navy and air force staged a violent uprising against Peron's administration. With help from the army, the President put down this revolt, at least for the time being. It now remains to be seen whether he will be able, despite bitter opposition, to stay in power.

On Capitol Hill

Here are some actions taken by Congress since our last report on the lawmakers' work several weeks ago:

Congress passed a new bill granting United States postal workers a raise in salary amounting to slightly more than eight per cent. President Eisenhower vetoed an earlier measure which provided for a higher pay boost to Post Office employees. He approved the new measure.

Both houses of Congress voted to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another three years. The measure was first passed by the House and the Senate last month, but was held up because of differences between the two chambers over details of the bill. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act grants authority to the President to reduce tariffs on foreign goods entering our country if other nations lower their tariffs on American products.

The Senate passed a bill raising the lowest wage that can be paid to employees of industries engaged in interstate commerce from the old minimum of 75 cents an hour to one dollar.

The upper chamber also approved the peace treaty for Austria which was signed last month.



THIS IS THE TIME of year when shopkeepers in the Bahamas have many customers for their straw hats. Visitors also like to shop for other articles at the handicraft market in Nassau, the capital city. Besides straw goods, the British colony has sponges, tomatoes, timber, and tortoise shells to sell abroad.

School Conflict

(Concluded from page 1)

Thus was born the "separate but equal" doctrine, which also took root with respect to schools. States could provide separate schools for whites and Negroes, so long as the schools were of equal quality.

At various times, while this doctrine prevailed, the Supreme Court ordered the admission of Negro students to certain state-operated white colleges and other institutions. In each case, the decision was based on findings that the Negroes would otherwise get inferior training. For instance, if a

ing this sharp difference of opinion were taken to court in several states and in the District of Columbia. The issue finally reached the U. S. Supreme Court, and our nation's nine top justices found themselves faced with this question:

Even if the facilities and equipment for each race are equal, is public school segregation unjust to the minority group? In other words, does it deprive Negroes of their guaranteed Constitutional rights? On May 17, 1954, a unanimous Court said "We believe that it does."

But the justices realized that the job of merging white and Negro schools, in states and communities which had been practicing segrega-

tablishment of unified school systems as an eventual goal, and declared that our states and communities must "make a prompt and reasonable start" toward it.

Some localities had made their start even before this most recent decision was handed down. The Court specifically mentioned that "substantial steps" have been taken in this direction by Kansas, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Desegregation is under way also in Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland. Baltimore, the largest city to have practiced public school segregation in recent years, started merging its school systems last fall—as did Washington, D. C.

laws on school finances and the like may in some cases be changed, so as to put new obstacles in the way of desegregation.

Where segregation is a serious issue, advocates of integration will have to appeal to federal district courts for enforcement of the Supreme Court's 1955 ruling. Negro spokesmen, seeking such enforcement, might have to file separate lawsuits against hundreds of different counties, towns, school districts, and local officials.

Some states, including Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, are prepared to abolish their public school systems rather than permit white and Negro pupils to mix. As a "last resort," public schools would be turned over to local groups which would run them as private institutions. Since the Supreme Court rulings don't apply to private schools, southern officials think this step might enable their states and communities to keep segregation.

The attitude held by numerous Southerners, in the present phase of the segregation dispute, is summed up by a recent editorial in the *News Leader*, of Richmond, Virginia:

"Now that the United States Supreme Court has laid down its program for ending segregation in the public schools, we in the South can begin making more definite plans to preserve it. . . .

Resistance

"[The South must] enter upon a long course of lawful resistance [and] take lawful advantage of every moment of the law's delays. . . .

"Litigate? Let us pledge ourselves to litigate this thing for 50 years. If one remedial law is ruled invalid, then let us try another; and if the second is ruled invalid, then let us enact a third. . . .

"When the court proposes that its social revolution be imposed upon the South 'as soon as practicable,' there are those of us who would respond that 'as soon as practicable' means never at all."

Negro leaders, meanwhile, are equally determined to see the end of segregation. In some areas where this practice is now followed, they hope to obtain unified school systems without a great deal of trouble. In other sections, they are preparing for a long and difficult fight.

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, makes this comment: "If there's a difficult situation and a school board says, 'This will take us six years,' we may well say, 'All right, let's take six years.' But if the board says, 'We'll never sit down and talk our problems over with Negroes,' then we'll say, 'Let's get to court as soon as we can.'"

These are among the main attitudes that are shaping up, in what promises to be an extremely long and bitter phase of the segregation controversy.

Pronunciations

Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng kī-shēk
Faure—for
Irrawaddy—ir'uh-wōd'ī
Karen—kā-rēn'
Konrad Adenauer—cone'rāt ā'duh-now-er
Laos—lā'ōz
Lorelei—lōr'ē-lī
Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōng (ou as in out)
Mau Mau—mō mō
Nikolai Bulganin—nē'kō-lī bōl-gā'nīn
Tanganyika—tāng-gān-yē'kā
Thailand—tī'lānd
U Nu—ōō nōō
Uganda—yōō-gān'duh



THE CARTOONIST for a leading southern newspaper portrays the chief concern of his region

state didn't provide a full-fledged Negro law school, it had to admit Negroes to the law school at its state university for whites.

The Negroes thought such concessions were inadequate. They attacked the "separate but equal" doctrine as a whole.

"In some cases," they argued, "even when the states claim to be providing equal facilities for all pupils, Negro schools still aren't as good as those for the whites. Furthermore, segregation represents an effort to mark us as inferior to white people. It has a depressing, discouraging effect on the minds of Negro youth, and hampers their ability to learn. Therefore, it causes real inequality. It violates our Constitutional rights as Americans."

Defenders of segregation replied: "Negroes are entitled to schools that are just as good as those provided for their white neighbors. But no race has a right to insist on close association with another, unless the intermingling is acceptable to both groups. The use of separate school facilities—school segregation—helps minimize racial tensions and friction, which are harmful to all groups concerned."

A few years ago, legal cases involv-

tion, would involve tremendous problems. So the Court decided to wait a number of months, and hold further hearings, before giving any detailed instructions on how the "desegregation" task was to be accomplished.

The new hearings took place this spring. Spokesmen for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Court to order that segregation be completely ended in all states by the time schools open in the fall of 1956. But a number of southern states, and also the U. S. Department of Justice, urged a more gradual approach.

Decision Announced

On May 31, less than a month ago, the Court gave its ruling. The justices repeated their 1954 statement that segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional, and then went ahead to say: "All provisions of federal, state, or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle."

The Court still did not order an immediate end to segregation. It set no exact deadline for the merging of all white and Negro schools. Instead, the justices simply pointed to the es-

Certain "border states" took no official action prior to the Supreme Court's most recent statement, but they are now expected to start desegregating—at least in some localities. These include such states as Oklahoma and Kentucky.

In the deep South, meanwhile, there is vigorous determination to keep all white and Negro schools separate, regardless of what the Supreme Court has said. Public officials in such states as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina believe that they have been doing a good job in recent years to improve the Negro pupils' lot.

South Carolina lately has been spending well over half of its school-improvement funds on classrooms and other facilities for Negro students—though Negroes make up only 43 per cent of the state's school population.

Against desegregation, however, state and local officials in the South plan an unrelenting fight. Their battle is certain to continue for many years—perhaps even many decades.

How will it be conducted? As a beginning, states and communities in the South will simply refuse to merge their white and Negro schools. Their

Being Frank

By Walter E. Myer

I KNOW a man who prides himself upon being frank. "I always tell the truth," he says, "and if people don't like it they can look elsewhere for a friend. I'll hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may."

I have heard this fellow say, on meeting a convalescent, "How wretchedly bad you look." He was telling the truth, but to what end? Why worry or alarm one who had been seriously ill, when no good could come of it? He didn't need to go off at the other end of the bridge and say that the invalid seemed in the pink of condition, but he could have modified and softened his remark, or he could have refrained from comment.

This tactless man has been known to criticize the food when he was a guest in the home of a friend. He does not hesitate to tell aging people that they are looking old, or that "time is catching up" with them. He sometimes speaks sarcastically of the religious views and convictions of those with whom he associates.

When called to account for his rudeness the tactless man said he was simply "telling the truth," that he was being "frank." He adopted a self-righteous attitude, taking pride in his "truthfulness."

I am sure, however, that that is not the whole story. The man of whom we are speaking really likes to say things that hurt. His boasted honesty is merely a cloak which is supposed to conceal the cruelty and egotism which really explain his conduct.

One should, of course, tell the truth, but he need not tell everything he knows, or *thinks* he knows, every time he opens his mouth.

In your mind there are many facts or truths. Some of them you will use constantly, others occasionally. But you are not under the slightest obligation to make a fact or truth public if you would thereby hurt someone.



Walter E. Myer

If at any time you feel that you simply must be "mean" or "nasty," don't be a hypocrite about it. Don't excuse unkindness on the ground that you are "telling the truth." Just say that you want to feel smart and superior, and that you enjoy hurting someone's feelings now and then. Say that and you will still be "telling the truth," unpleasant though it may be.

Of course, there are times when frankness and plain speaking, even though they may temporarily injure the feelings of others, may produce long-range benefits. For example, if a friend or relative of yours is pursuing a course of action which you are convinced is wrong and will have harmful consequences, it would be right and proper for you to express your views frankly and forcefully.

The fact remains, however, that frankness should not be carried to extremes. It should not be resorted to at the expense of someone's feelings unless there are rather definite prospects that good results will be achieved.



ENGINEERS have included some unusual ideas in the auditorium of the new student center for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The mushroom roof, supported by three sloping corners, encloses a music hall and small theater. The facades are made entirely of glass.

Science in the News

AN officer of the United States Public Health Service estimates that over a million lives have been saved through the use of sulfa and other wonder drugs since they were introduced in 1937. About three quarters of the 1,100,000 lives saved would have been lost mainly to pneumonia and influenza.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation has developed an electric heater for oil wells which increases oil production. The heater is long and tubular so that it can be lowered to the oil-producing section of the well. The heater raises the temperature of the oil, causing materials lodged in the oil-bearing sand to melt and thus make the oil flow more freely. Twenty-four heaters have been operating in Montana wells for a year. Production in the test wells has been doubled after only a few hours of heating, according to Westinghouse experts.

A new device, recently perfected, is expected to make driving in fog safer. It is an electronic tube built in a square metal box. Known as a "Fog-scope," it will make clear to a driver the shape of obstacles that loom ahead of him. The shapes will glow on a screen on his dashboard even when the obstacles are obscured by the thickest fog.

Another radar-like device has been invented by a German professor—this one to help the blind get about. The device sends out supersonic waves that bounce off solid objects. A sightless person can judge the distance and position of objects by the variations of a buzzing sound in an earphone.

The Air Force has been testing the first all-magnesium jet plane. The lightweight metal has a smooth surface which cuts through wind streams so easily that the plane is expected to have a top speed of 10 miles an hour faster than that of aluminum planes of the same type. The new plane, an F-80C Shooting Star, requires about half the parts needed in a similar aluminum plane because magnesium—a more rigid material—needs fewer pieces to hold it together.

Heart sounds which until now the human ear or a stethoscope have not been able to pick up, can be heard and recorded by a new device called the electro stethograph. Medical researchers believe it will offer new clues to the heart's behavior.

The device will put the heart's sounds and vibrations on paper by a writing mechanism, or doctors can watch the markings on a special scope which resembles a television screen. By means of wavy or zigzag lines, doctors can see the pattern of the heart's sounds.

Patients being checked with the electro stethograph lie on a foam rubber mattress which absorbs vibrations that might cause interference.

The Carnation Milk Company is testing a chocolate milk crystal which will make instant milkshakes. The company says a 10-ounce package of crystals will make eight glasses of the drink. The Magic Chocolate Milkshake, as it is called, is made by filling a glass half full of the chocolate crystals, adding the same amount of water, and shaking. No milk is needed.



NEW air-conditioning units like these help to keep pilots and passengers cool in their trips through the skies. The large unit cools the huge Douglas C-133 transport plane, but it could just as well air-condition three standard-sized houses. The midget unit weighs only 5½ pounds, and it keeps the tiny cabin of a twin-jet attack bomber cool.

News Quiz

School Dispute

1. How many states required segregation of white and Negro pupils in the public schools, prior to recent decisions by the Supreme Court?
2. Explain the "separate but equal" doctrine, as developed by the Court about 60 years ago.
3. In its decision of May 1954, what did the Court say about public school segregation?
4. Briefly state the arguments on each side in the dispute which led up to this decision.
5. Why did the Supreme Court hold further hearings and make an additional ruling on segregation this spring? Describe this latest ruling.
6. Tell about the different ways in which various states and communities are reacting.
7. How may the advocates of integration seek to bring it about, in regions where it is strongly opposed?
8. What are some of the means by which public officials in certain states are preparing to resist the anti-segregation order?

Discussion

In your opinion, will the Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 rulings on public school segregation improve race relations in the United States, or harm them? Explain your position.

Burma

1. Why is U Nu, Burma's Premier, well acquainted with the ways of the communists?
2. Describe the difficulties which Burmese leaders had to meet when their government came into existence.
3. Why are some Americans puzzled by Burma's actions on communism?
4. How do Burmese officials explain their country's stand toward Red China?
5. What are the aims of the Burmese government in regard to domestic policy?
6. List the main problems confronting Burma today.
7. Why is Burma not receiving U. S. aid?
8. What opposing views are held by Americans about the possible resumption of aid to Burma?

Discussion

1. Do you think that Burma's adherence to a neutral policy makes it more or less likely that the country can maintain its independence and make economic progress? Explain.
2. If Burma would accept U. S. economic aid, would you favor extending it to her? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. When and where do the leaders of the Big Four nations plan to meet to discuss world problems?
2. How did Britain's railway and shipping strikes affect the island nation's economy?
3. Name the capital of West Germany and tell something about its history.
4. What are some of the arguments for and against continued American aid to Yugoslavia's Tito?
5. Where are the British colonies of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika located, and why are they in the news?
6. Define: rider and item veto.

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WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Southern Italy," a report from The Atlantic.

Italy's number one problem continues to be chronic unemployment. Economic health cannot be achieved in the peninsula until some way is found to put willing hands to work.

One solution for Italy's unemployment might be found in the development of the south. In the great days of Greece, these southern areas were prosperous, with powerful cities engaged in commerce and trade. But to re-establish this area now would require considerable money.

The southern countryside is dry and often volcanic, with vast deserted reaches and barren stony fields. Instead of thriving industrial cities, such as northern Italy has, there are small towns, often falling into ruin, where a miserable population is crowded into unsanitary hovels.

The average income of the residents of this area is only 67 per cent of the average for the whole of Italy. The consumption of meat is less than a third of the average. Macaroni, spaghetti, bread, and dried vegetables—with fish now and then—are the fare of the poor.

But the government and private industry have tried to remedy the situation, by making the land more fertile, beginning new industries, and reviving old ones. Public works projects have taken up some of the unemployed, but the greater number of workers still remain idle.

The problem has become one of great importance, and every government since the early days of the republic has struggled in vain with it.

"Prosperous Future Forecast for Coal," by Guy Wright in the Christian Science Monitor.

King Coal is behaving surprisingly like an optimist. A year ago the venerable muscle man of industry seemed headed for the poorhouse, a casualty of competition from other fuels. Today he talks confidently of a happy, coal-fired future that will raise him to untold heights of prosperity.

At the close of last year the coal mines employed fewer men than ever before in this century. Bituminous production had dropped below 400 million tons for the first time since 1939.



HERE IS a little farm girl who lives in the part of Italy which is having the hardest time attaining prosperity



ABOUT TWO THIRDS of the American people now live in or near the 168 largest communities of our country.

The idle pick was symbolic of the industry.

Today, coal management envisions an 800-million-ton demand by 1975. Labor spokesmen say it may hit a billion tons. Behind these forecasts are two basic factors: first, King Coal—after initial jitters—now believes he can compete with atomic energy; and second, the coal industry has great hopes for the miracles which research scientists are performing with the diamond's black cousin.

King Coal is depending on time and natural science to vanquish his other two major competitors—petroleum and natural gas. Known reserves of those two fuels are fast being depleted. An eminent petroleum scientist, Dr. Eugene Ayers, consultant to the Gulf Oil Corporation, says the consensus of experts places the peak of domestic oil production between 1955 and 1960, followed by a sharp decline to about half of current production by 1967. Even if the estimate of reserves is doubled, Dr. Ayers observes, the peak and decline will be postponed only a few years. Similar forecasts are made for natural gas.

By contrast, the United States has enough known coal reserves to last an estimated 2,000 years. And coal can readily be transformed into either liquid or gaseous fuel.

"America's Next Twenty Years," by Peter Drucker in Harper's.

Twenty years ago, when it was commonly believed that America's population had ceased to grow, it was also widely held that our people had lost their traditional mobility. "The days of the frontier are forever gone," and so on. The past 10 or 15 years have proved this false. The largest migration in our history began during World War II, and it has continued ever since.

This is a migration both of people

and industry. Three areas in particular have grown as fast as any on this continent ever did in the past; the Far West, the Southwest, and—just north of the border but intimately linked with the United States—southern Ontario.

The new migration is an urban one. California is already one of the most highly urbanized states in the union; and southern Ontario is hardly less urban. Internal migration from the farm to the city is also changing the character of the Old South. Fifteen years ago the states that once formed the Confederacy were predominantly agricultural; only one out of every four people employed held a non-farm job. Today half the Southern population makes its living away from the farm.

Already, in other words, the Americans are a metropolitan people. Almost two thirds of us live and work in the 168 areas which the U. S. Census Bureau recognizes as metropolitan.

The basic issues of domestic policy in the next 20 years will therefore be those of a densely populated, industrial country in which the metropolitan area is the basic unit. There will be no major regional differences in basic population patterns. Even in Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, well over half the population is already metropolitan. Above all, the basic difference between the agrarian South and the industrial or commercial North—which has shaped so much of American history and culture—will tend to disappear.

"High School Drop-Outs Are a Matter of Mounting Concern to Education," by L. Prescott Platt in the Kansas City Star.

Most pupils now on summer vacation will return to their classes this fall. But what to do about the stu-

dent who drops out of school before graduation is causing increasing concern among school authorities. It is estimated that more than a million young people are leaving school each year without completing their education.

Some of the reasons for quitting school given to counselors were: "I wanted to work instead of going to school." "I wasn't interested in school." "I got discouraged and quit." "I think I can learn more out of school than in."

Writing in *Education Digest*, Dr. William L. Gragg, who has made a study of the problem, points out that there are four important factors which distinguish drop-outs from those who graduate. They are:

(1) Retardation in school amounting to two or more grades; (2) a score on a standardized test placing the pupil in the lowest tenth of those tested; (3) absence from school for more than one third of the school days; (4) failure in school marks in more than two subjects in the year prior to the time when the pupil reached the maximum age of compulsory school attendance.

Euris J. Jackson, consultant in secondary education for the St. Louis public schools, points out that many young people who quit at the age of 16 could have profited by further learning. He believes that if teachers knew more, personally, about the youths who pass through the schools they might be able to recognize the early troubles that cause students to quit school.

A significant aspect of all the findings on this problem is that the tenth grade has more drop-outs than either of the other two years. This is the year when students normally become 16 years old and—in most states—are no longer required by law to attend school.